

CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT  
IN THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector  
for

1963

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(obst.), R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health,  
Chesterton Rural District Council,  
Shire Hall,  
Cambridge.

Tel. No.: Cambridge 58811





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## GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: Land .. .. .	111,692 Acres
Number of Parishes .. .. .	52
Rateable Value (31.3.64) .. .. .	£1,425,233
Sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .	£5,690
Number of inhabited houses (31.3.64) .. .. .	15,600
Estimated mid year Home Population (1963) .. .. .	47,540
Census Population 1961 .. .. .	44,576

The district is of a mixed urban and rural nature with the villages near Cambridge acting largely as a dormitory area for the city.

Birth Rate            20.1  
(Corrected)        18.9

Death Rate           11.3  
(Corrected)        10.3

Infant Mortality  
Rate                12.5

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor T. B. Robinson

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Colonel C. R. Bennett, T.D., D.L., F.R.I.C.S.

### Councillors:

B. H. Abel  
H. Allgood  
W. H. Austin  
R. Barker  
J. T. Boorman  
Mrs. M. Brown  
C. W. H. Cole  
Miss P. M. Cook  
H. G. Currington  
F. W. Flinders  
Mrs. J. M. Grensted  
Mrs. D. F. Hall  
Mrs. E. W. E. Hartley  
P. N. J. Hopkins  
Mrs. M. Hurrell  
J. Jopling  
P. F. King  
Mrs. J. M. Lawfield  
Mrs. M. V. E. Lewin  
G. M. Macfarlane-Grieve  
P. H. Mander

Mrs. M. I. Middleton  
D. F. R. Missen  
Maj.-Gen. T. C. Newton  
C. A. Norman  
M. S. Pease  
Mrs. M. Peel-Yates  
Mrs. D. Pemberton  
G. R. Robinson  
W. F. Robinson  
J. E. Smith  
R. W. Thulborn  
C. H. Tilbrook  
Mrs. D. Turkentine  
H. G. Waddelow  
D. L. Walker  
E. J. Walkling  
S. W. Wilkin  
Mrs. M. M. M. Wolfe  
S. L. C. Wordingham

### Staff:

Medical Officer of Health	—	P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.
Chief Public Health Inspector	—	E. B. Newman, A.R.S.H., F.P.H.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E.
District Inspectors	{	N. D. Addison, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E.
		J. Holford, M.R.S.H.
		P. E. L. Reed, M.P.H.I.A.
Clerk	—	Miss J. Wilson



To the Chairman and Members  
of the  
Chesterton Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1963, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/64, dated 13th January, 1964, which is my first as your Medical Officer of Health.

### **Vital Statistics**

The estimated increase of the population within the area during the year was 570, rather less of an increase than during the previous year.

The birth rate rose from 18.2 in 1962 to 20.1 during this year. The death rate rose to 11.3, nearly half the deaths being in persons aged 75 years or over and over 3/5ths were in persons aged 65 years and over. Indeed, most of the increase in the number of deaths over those for last year were within the 65-75 years and over age groups.

After last year's abnormally dramatic fall in the infant death rate the figure for this year rose to 12.5 deaths per thousand live births. This figure, however, is below the figure for 1961, and such a "swing back" was to be expected statistically as such relatively small numbers are involved.

### **Infectious Diseases**

A further account is given in the body of the report, particularly with regard to the outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever which occurred in the Cambridge and Huntingdon area. There was strong circumstantial evidence that this outbreak was associated with the consumption of certain types of confectionery which had been made at a bakery where Chinese frozen egg had been used in their manufacture at the relevant time. Further reference to this is made in the body of my report and also to the invaluable help given by the Public Health Laboratory and to the hard work put in by the Public Health Inspectors during the outbreak. Other similar outbreaks of Paratyphoid Fever occurred in different parts of the country round about the same time. Since January 1st 1964 the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 have been in force; it should prevent further outbreaks of intestinal infection from this source.

1963 was also a year in which a measles epidemic occurred, though on the whole it did not appear to bring many serious complications in its train locally. No deaths were attributed to measles in this district during the year.

I am pleased to say there was a slight fall in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified and a further fall in the number of cases on the register.

### **Sanitary Circumstances**

It is to be hoped that the measures now being taken with a view to speeding up the housing programme will begin to show tangible results in the near future. Some 254 unfit houses still remain to be dealt with within the district and it is estimated that some 200 families, mostly elderly persons and childless couples, will require to be rehoused from them. There seems to be little purpose in condemning further properties at present until the tenants have a chance of being rehoused at a quicker



rate than is the case at present. In addition, there are a further 700 applicants on the general housing list. The Council is well aware of the need to provide suitable accommodation for old people and future housing proposals include a high proportion of this type of accommodation.

Constant vigilance is required to ensure good standards on caravan sites and the department is continually exercised on this problem.

This Council's water undertakings were transferred to the Cambridge Water Company as from April 1st 1963. This has meant an increase in the sufficiency of the water supply, particularly in the North West area of the district. Improvements have also been made with regard to water softening and the removal of suspended iron.

Much publicity has been given in the last year or so to the question of fluoridating the nation's water supplies with a view to reducing dental caries. Last September the Council decided to inform the County Council that it did not agree to the introduction of fluoride into the water supplies of the district. I can only reiterate the opinion that I gave at the time that the principle of introducing fluoride up to 1.0 p.p.m. into the water supply would be of benefit by reducing the amount of dental caries in children; this reduction in dental caries would eventually be reflected in the teeth of the adult population when the childhood beneficiaries obtained that status. In my view no convincing evidence has yet been produced that fluoridation of water supplies up to 1.0 p.p.m. would be harmful to health.

The number of swimming pools being provided at schools within the district is increasing. This is particularly so now that package-plant type pools are becoming popular. The Parent/Teacher Associations are providing the voluntary labour to construct these pools themselves, the cost being shared with the Education Authorities. Our department is advising the school staffs concerned in the chlorination and maintenance of these pools and is also taking check water samples to ensure that a satisfactory standard is maintained. I personally feel that these pools will be a great help in enabling children to learn to swim, but constant supervision is required to ensure satisfactory operation of the chlorination procedure.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the claims for a further extension of the weekly refuse collection to some of the expanding villages cannot long be deferred despite the inevitable increase in cost. Much difficulty has been experienced in finding alternative tipping sites within the district since the Haslingfield tip is nearly exhausted. At the time of writing arrangements are being made to lease a site that is considered to be suitable in a neighbouring authority's area. Some consideration has been given to the use of other methods of refuse disposal in the future, possibly in conjunction with two or more authorities. Tribute is paid by the Chief Public Health Inspector in his report to the way in which the Refuse Collecting Staff carried on with their duties during the very severe winter in early 1963.

The Sewerage Schemes are gaining in momentum. The Cottenham scheme was completed in 1963 and the official opening held on October 30th. At the time of writing work has commenced on the schemes for Longstanton, Over, Swavesey and Willingham and also for Landbeach and Waterbeach. In addition, work is to start soon on extensions to the sewers at Teversham and also on a small scheme for Rampton. An enquiry has been held on the scheme for Coton and Ministry approval is awaited. When schemes in various stages of preparation are eventually completed 31 parishes catering for 84% of the existing population will be sewered. In November, following a joint report by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself, priorities for sewerage were established among the remaining 21 parishes so that advance planning could begin on schemes for them.

I am glad to be able to report that there is an overall improvement in the general standard of hygiene in food shops and establishments. However, the department is constantly aware of the need for regular visits to these premises in order to supervise the use of equipment and deep freeze cabinets and the maintenance of good hygiene generally. The prominence given to Food Hygiene recently as a result of the typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen should act as a spur to all concerned, including the general public, to aim at and maintain a scrupulously high standard in all food shops and places where food is handled, stored, or prepared.



The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 became operative as from October 1st. 100% meat inspection, which had been carried out in this district prior to the introduction of these Regulations, has been maintained though extra work is entailed in complying with the conditions imposed. There is no doubt, in my view, that 100% meat inspection is desirable but it would seem that some revision of the Regulations or their administration may be necessary in the future in order to make them easier to implement. This Authority is more fortunate than some in that the yearly throughput at the three slaughterhouses is relatively small.

The Radioactive Substances Act 1960 came into operation on 1st December this year, but it has not so far presented any problems within this district nor has the Authority been approached regarding the disposal of any radioactive waste.

Finally, I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Newman and all the other members of the department's staff for the ready assistance that they have given me, and for all the hard work they have done during the year, despite the relatively small establishment to carry out the duties entailed.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PETER SYLVESTER.



## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations.)

### Live Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	459	468	927
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	30
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	479	957

Birth rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.1
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (0.94)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.2

### Still Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11

Rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.4
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.3

### Deaths

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Death rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	270	535
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.91)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.2

### Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under one year of age.

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(4)	6(4)	11(8)
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(1)	—	1(1)
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(5)	6(4)	12(9)

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets: all were under one week of age.)

Infant Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5
Infant Mortality Rate. (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.9
Neonatal Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate. (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.7
Legitimate Infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.9
Illegitimate Infant mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1
Maternal Deaths. (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deaths from whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Deaths from influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

### CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
*Birth Rate	15.8	14.7	15.4	15.7	17.7	17.6	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.2	20.1
*Death Rate	10.5	11.0	11.3	12.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.1	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	11.2	15.2	11.3	18.6	13.5	24.1	12.7	20.7	14.3	7.0	12.5
	(7)	(9)	(7)	(12)	(10)	(18)	(10)	(17)	(12)	(6)	(12)

\*These rates are uncorrected. The figure in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

### TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

<i>Ages</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
4 weeks and under 1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
25 and under 35	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	32
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	51	22	73
65 and under 75	..	..	..	..	..	71	68	139
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	107	143	250
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	265	270	535

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Medical Officer of Health

“ The Cambridgeshire United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order, 1951 ” provides for the appointment of a medical officer of health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils.

Under the present arrangements this officer is also appointed deputy county and school medical officer to the Cambridgeshire County Council.

#### Public Health Inspectors

Mr. E. B. Newman remains as Chief Public Health Inspector, with Mr. N. D. Addison, Mr. J. Holford and Mr. P. E. L. Reed to assist him.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertakes bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious diseases.

#### Hospitals

Cases of infectious disease are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Cambridge. So far as general hospitals are concerned, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, deals with the majority of cases from this area. The only hospitals in the area are the Mental Hospital at Fulbourn and that for the treatment of tuberculosis and other thoracic conditions in connection with the Papworth Village Settlement.



## THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Infectious Disease) REGULATIONS, 1953.

Under these Regulations a special provision is made to facilitate the investigation and control of outbreaks of ' Food Poisoning ' (which includes typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or other salmonella infection, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning) in that (a) the existing provisions regarding the prevention of a person suffering from a food poisoning infection from continuing in or entering into an occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink are now extended to include 'carriers' of food poisoning infections, (b) local authorities may authorise their medical officer of health to issue on their behalf notices where required to effect (a) immediately if he thinks it necessary and then report such action to his Authority as soon as possible.

Such Authority has been given to the Medical Officer of Health. A Notice was issued to one person in July 1963 and was still in force at the end of the year, but has since been withdrawn.

Three persons were also served notices to cease work for varying periods under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 during the year.

### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS 1963

Ages in Years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Totals
			Paralytic	Non Paralytic				
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	11
1—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	61
2—	1	3	—	—	65	—	—	69
3—	1	—	—	—	73	—	1	75
4—	1	3	—	—	92	—	—	96
5—9	8	4	—	—	389	—	5	406
10—14	2	4	—	—	63	—	2	71
15—25	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6
25 and over	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	14
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	15	—	—	768	—	13	809
1962 Totals	42	11	—	—	474	—	25	552

Age in Years	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid	Typhoid Fever	Total
Under 5	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	7
5—14	2	—	—	—	1	5	—	8
15—44	1	1	2	—	—	4	—	8
45—64	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	6
65 and over	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	6	2	2	1	6	17	—	34
1962 Totals	7	5	1	—	14	—	5	32

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 768 cases of measles notified during the year which was one in which a measles epidemic occurred, as was expected, throughout the country generally. There were 13 cases of Scarlet Fever as opposed to 42 cases in 1962. The number of Whooping Cough cases notified was a little more than last year. Fewer cases of Dysentery and Food Poisoning were reported during the year than in 1962. The six sporadic cases of Food Poisoning were all separately investigated, but it was not possible to trace the vehicles of infection with any certainty.

I am pleased to say that no cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

## OUTBREAK OF PARATYPHOID FEVER

From the epidemiological point of view the year was noteworthy for the fact that this district was affected by an outbreak of Paratyphoid B, phage-type Taunton, which occurred in the Cambridge and Huntingdon area at the end of March and throughout most of April.

Earlier in the year an outbreak of Paratyphoid fever occurred in Edinburgh and the cause was thought to be imported Chinese frozen egg. Consequently, when the first cases of this outbreak came to notice at the end of March and the Paratyphoid organism responsible was found to be the same strain as that associated with the Edinburgh outbreak, the Public Health Laboratory immediately notified all Medical Officers of Health in the area that the vehicle might be Chinese egg products and advised them to check whether the bakeries within their administrative areas were using any of these products. No bakeries within the Cambridgeshire rural administrative areas were using these products. A bakery in another area using a batch of Chinese frozen egg willingly agreed to stop using it immediately and assisted in the investigations in every possible way. Subsequently, no Paratyphoid B was isolated from any of the tins of Chinese frozen egg acquired from this bakery but other varieties of Salmonella Food Poisoning organisms were grown from several of the tins; Salmonella Paratyphoid B of the same strain as the organism causing this outbreak was isolated from Chinese egg in one of the shipments to this country, though it was not the same shipment as was associated with this outbreak.

In all, 17 cases of Paratyphoid Fever resident in this district were notified during the main outbreak in April, and 12 persons were found to be symptomless excretors. Many of the latter admitted to having had mild gastro-intestinal symptoms at varying times during the previous month. Most of the cases and symptomless excretors gave a history of having consumed confectionery supplied by the bakery referred to within the relevant period that it was possible to have become infected. This confectionery was also of the type in which Chinese frozen egg had apparently been used. Apart from one woman who could not remember having consumed any of the relevant confectionery, the other cases that gave no history of having consumed it were secondary contact cases that occurred in families where the primary cases had consumed it.

All the cases found in this district as a result of the main outbreak eventually became free of infection. It is gratifying to report that no case of cross-infection appeared to occur among families once we had advised them on the precautionary measures taken to prevent this.

Since January 1st 1964 the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 have been in force and require all supplies of liquid egg to be pasteurised before it is used in food intended for sale for human consumption other than egg broken out on the food manufacturers premises and used within 24 hours.

After the main outbreak a further case occurred in a labourer at the end of May and then three further cases during July. Our investigations led us to the owner of a shop where these persons had bought food such as cheese or ham. She was found to be a heavy symptomless excretor, having had some minor gastro-intestinal symptoms at the time of the main outbreak in April. Another person serving part-time in the shop was also found to be a symptomless excretor. Notice was served on the owner under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953 to cease handling food in her shop. Notice was also served under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 on the part-time Assistant, requiring her to cease work in the shop until she was cleared of the infection. Apart from one further case in the village, no more cases occurred at that time. The shop owner remained a symptomless excretor. She was eventually admitted to hospital where medical treatment was tried but was discharged home over the Christmas period pending consideration as to whether surgical treatment should be tried in an attempt to clear the infection. Unfortunately, whilst at home a member of her family who was staying with her for Christmas became infected despite the fact that advice had been given as to the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of infection to others. She was readmitted to hospital in the New Year for surgical treatment and further medical treatment. I am happy to say that she eventually became free of infection. Accordingly the Notice served under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953 was withdrawn, compensation having been paid during the period that the Notice was in force.



Throughout the main outbreak and, of course, subsequently, we were fortunate to have the unstinted help and co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory. Their help was invaluable both in reporting new cases to us as early as possible and in pooling the information, so that the source of the main outbreak was suspected from an early stage. Close liaison and discussion with the Public Health Laboratory staff also enabled us to trace the carrier responsible for the cases that occurred in May and July.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Cameron and his staff at Brookfields for their ready co-operation and for all the help that they gave during the outbreak.

Your Public Health Inspectors, in particular Mr. Addison who carried out most of the enquiries in the field under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, worked extremely hard during this outbreak tracing and investigating contacts and advising on the hygienic measures necessary to prevent spread of infection. It was this close teamwork, already referred to during my acknowledgments to the Public Health Laboratory, which led to the tracing of the source of the later cases which occurred in May/July.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Eleven respiratory cases were notified for the first time during the year and one non-respiratory. Ten respiratory cases, previously notified in other areas, were transferred to the district. On balance at the end of the year the number of persons on the respiratory register decreased by twenty-five.

### TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1963

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>NonRespiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of cases on register at commencement of year	108	60	6	5	114	65
2. Number of cases notified for first time during the year under regulations	7	4	—	1	7	5
3. Cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to register otherwise than by notification under regulations						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	7	3	—	—	7	3
(b) From Death Returns	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of cases removed from register	31	15	1	1	32	16
6. Number of cases remaining on register at end of year	91	52	5	5	96	57

**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION  
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS  
CASES ON REGISTER 31.12.63**

AGE GROUP	Male		Female		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	
0—15	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
15—25	10	1	9	—	19	1	20
24—35	7	1	14	—	21	1	22
35—45	21	—	15	1	36	1	37
45—55	31	—	8	1	39	1	40
55—65	14	—	1	1	15	1	16
65 and over	8	2	4	—	12	2	14
TOTALS	91	5	52	5	143	10	153

**PUBLIC HEALTH AIRCRAFT AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 1963**

These regulations became operative on August 1st 1963 and are aimed at further preventing the introduction of smallpox into this country. The new requirements laid down by these regulations relate to persons arriving at Airports from areas which are endemic for smallpox or have been declared local infected areas under the International Sanitary Regulations.

Dr. Tyser (County Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Eastwood (Medical Officer of Health for the City of Cambridge), Dr. Patterson (Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the City of Cambridge) and Dr. Nicholls (Senior Assistant Medical Officer for City of Cambridge), have kindly agreed to assist me in offering vaccination at the Airport and placing persons formally under surveillance, etc., where this is indicated.

At present only occasional aircraft arrive at Cambridge Airport from endemic smallpox areas or locally infected areas but it is always necessary to be able to provide suitable cover in case medical advice or services of the nature referred to in the previous paragraph are required.

~~To date this Council has only received one notice in respect of premises where registration has been granted to hold radioactive materials for use.~~

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47**

No action was necessary during the year under this section.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 50**

No burials were effected during the year under the provisions of this section.



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**E. B. NEWMAN**

F.P.H.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.R.S.H.

# PARISH STATISTICS

Parish	Acreage	Popula- tion 1961 Census	Planning Estimated 1963 Popula- tion	Total No. of Dwellings* Rate Books 31.3.64	No. of Separate Council Houses 31.3.64		Rateable Value 31.3.64	Id. rate Product
					Pre- 1945	Post 1945		
Barton	1,834	788	960	301	29	6	27,536	112
Bourn	4,116	832	800	292	28	66	22,560	91
Boxworth	2,602	194	200	67	—	4	3,000	10
Caldecote	1,007	368	400	147	—	—	4,154	20
Caxton	2,242	368	380	125	10	29	11,219	35
Childerley	1,069	13	30	10	—	—	518	2
Comberton	1,954	812	940	315	36	62	21,604	103
Conington	1,522	148	150	43	4	8	1,933	8
Coton	970	519	555	185	32	57	11,043	46
Cottenham	7,224	2,415	2,420	934	90	94	46,743	190
Croxton	1,909	155	165	65	—	8	2,783	10
Dry Drayton	2,421	450	520	166	27	22	10,564	44
Elsworth	3,839	476	550	198	18	12	7,683	29
Eltisley	1,970	253	280	97	16	9	3,263	13
Fen Ditton	1,474	674	690	221	34	26	18,810	76
Fen Drayton	1,492	489	510	161	17	38	10,880	45
Fulbourn	5,263	2,906	3,370†	815	89	100	72,950	307
Girton	1,739	3,115	3,243‡	945	40	106	116,459	454
Grantchester	1,392	418	410	168	26	8	13,599	52
Graveley	1,582	204	200	62	6	20	2,698	11
Hardwick	1,438	460	480	171	18	—	7,504	31
Harlton	1,261	285	330	105	21	11	7,366	29
Harston	1,751	1,186	1,250	389	44	68	29,345	120
Haslingfield	2,948	855	1,020	349	28	58	23,170	92
Hauxton	591	484	540	169	15	—	38,913	161
Histon	2,104	3,258	3,310	1,134	76	140	157,699	605
Horningsea	1,647	355	350	126	9	20	4,608	18
Impington	1,792	1,232	1,230	450	42	48	50,791	202
Knapwell	1,236	113	110	37	—	6	1,659	7
Landbeach	2,225	648	670	227	34	16	13,619	55
Lolworth	1,110	123	120	45	—	14	1,957	7
Longstanton	2,779	1,723	1,130††	437†	29	35	52,839	203
Maddingley	1,768	262	250‡	68	—	7	7,961	32
Milton	2,050	857	1,300	467	29	28	34,238	157
Newton	994	306	340	105	16	8	5,231	21
Oakington	1,692	698	790‡	275	34	52	25,494	120
Over	3,737	908	920	365	16	27	18,069	74
Papworth Everard	1,157	1,130	1,170‡	278	—	—	57,113	151
Papworth St. Agnes	1,298	63	50	32	—	—	1,058	3
Rampton	1,372	256	240	98	8	11	4,037	18
Shelford, Great	2,070	3,761	3,940	1,392	80	196	134,442	547
Shelford, Little	1,196	717	800‡	262	31	36	19,444	80
Stapleford	1,835	1,548	1,610	517	29	16	52,177	214
Stow-cum-Quy	1,879	447	450	151	—	34	8,134	33
Swavesey	3,982	964	940	337	18	38	29,794	123
Teversham	1,221	808	860‡	296	39	62	66,402	236
Toft	1,285	332	450	160	21	12	13,218	55
Waterbeach	5,750	2,561	2,136†	845††	68	94	72,783	322
Westwick	333	37	40	14	—	—	444	2
Wilbraham, Great	2,921	448	490	162	20	8	9,033	36
Wilbraham, Little	1,990	388	420	136	8	24	7,384	30
Willingham	4,659	1,766	1,859‡	684	98	62	34,123	143
Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,185	105
Totals	111,692	44,576	46,368	15,600	1,333	1,806	£1,425,233	£5,690

\* Including Council Dwellings

† Including 184 Service Dwellings

†† Including 155 Service Dwellings

‡ Including Hospitals, College and Institutional Residents

†† Including Civilian Dependents of Servicemen

(Property purchased by the Council and reconditioned classified as Post 1945).



# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Mr. E. B. Newman, F.P.H.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E. A.R.S.H.)

The following is a summary of inspections carried out during 1963:—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,244
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## General Sanitation

Sewage Scheme Surveys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,058
Miscellaneous visits re complaints, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549
Visits re drainage or sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,620
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Water Samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Factories Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
Visits re verminous persons or property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Cleansing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Shops Acts, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
National Assistance Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

## Inspection of Food and Food Premises

Visits re sampling (milk and other foods)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Visits to slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	599
Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Preserved Food Premises									
(1) Sausage manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
(2) Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Ice cream premises (retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Bake-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Licensed premises (public houses, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Clubs (Licensing Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

## Housing

Housing inspections (P.H.A. 1936)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Reinspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Housing inspections (Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
Reinspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473
Inspections re standard grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94

## Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	766
Aircraft Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

## HOUSING

1. Total number of houses erected by the Council between 1920 and 1939 .. .. . 1,320

2. Post war housing progress:—

		<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Non-Traditional</i>	<i>Prefabs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dwellings completed in	1946	18	—	5	23
" " "	1947	52	16	45	113
" " "	1948	77	10	—	87
" " "	1949	21	70	—	91
" " "	1950	115	—	—	115
" " "	1951	133	—	—	133
" " "	1952	106	—	—	106
" " "	1953	184	—	—	184
" " "	1954	229	70	—	299
" " "	1955	121	28	—	149
" " "	1956	90	—	—	90
" " "	1957	102	—	—	102
" " "	1958	69	—	—	69
" " "	1959	126	—	—	126
" " "	1960	14	—	—	14
" " "	1961	18	—	—	18
" " "	1962	24	—	—	24
" " "	1963	56	—	—	56
Totals		1,555	194	50	1,799

These figures are exclusive of conversions into flats and conversions of hutments.

Total number of dwellings completed up to 31.3.64:—

Prefabricated Bungalows ..	50
Bungalows .. .. .	379
Flats .. .. .	49
Non-Traditional Houses ..	174
Hut conversions (now demolished)	225
Permanent Houses	1,147
Total .. .. .	2,024

Dwellings on course of erection or contracts prepared (at 31.3.64):—

Permanent Houses .. ..	—
Bungalows .. .. .	17
Flats .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	17

3. Private Development:

Number of houses built by private enterprise (year ending 31.3.64):—

Permanent Houses .. ..	296
Flats .. .. .	34
Total	330

Total number of private dwellings erected post war (31.3.64) .. .. . 3,118



#### 4. Slum Clearance

The Council's original slum clearance schedule prepared in 1956 included 703 unfit properties and it was intended that these should be dealt with within five years. Table No. 1 indicates the progress up to 31st March, 1964 and the parish distribution.

It will be noted that since 1956 the total number of unfit properties has been increased to 926 of which 459 have been demolished or are the subjects of operative demolition orders. A further 89 have been closed or made the subjects of statutory undertakings and 124 have been reconditioned and removed from the schedule.

A total of 254 unfit dwellings remain to be dealt with from which it is estimated that approximately 200 families will require rehousing. (Mostly single elderly persons or childless couples).

The Department's progress with slum clearance is entirely related to the prospects of rehousing the tenants of condemned property. The stage has been reached when little purpose is served by condemning further properties until the rehousing programme can be given a greater impetus. A glance at the statistics set out above shows that for the past four years a total of 112 houses has been built (an average of 28 per annum) and this is to meet the demands of general needs and slum clearance for 52 villages. Only 17 bungalows are under contract at the time of writing. In these circumstances it is small wonder that tenants of condemned properties are still in occupation after 4 or 5 years have elapsed and since they are mostly elderly they have a greater chance of being buried than rehoused at present. The abolition of the special subsidy for slum clearance families rehoused has not helped the position having regard to the many pressures on the Housing Committee when selecting tenants for the few new dwellings available.

Road construction has commenced on the Cottenham site (137 dwellings) and part at least may be available for building in the late Autumn 1964—the remainder in February, 1965. This has involved the tenants of condemned houses remaining in occupation for some 5 years after the Demolition Orders have been made (or finding their own alternative accommodation).

Development of a large site at Grantchester (51 dwellings) was entrusted to an outside firm of Architects over two years ago and at the time of writing tenders have just been received and await Ministerial approval.

When it is appreciated that at 31st March, 1964 there were 744 applicants on the general housing list plus nearly 200 slum clearance cases the housing position in the area is depressing to say the least, and offers little hope of early rehousing even in the most urgent cases.

The following figures summarise the action taken by the Public Health Department during the year ending 31.12.63:—

Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435
Reinspections made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640
Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Closing Orders lifted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Houses made fit (excluding improvement grants)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63

Since the introduction of the Housing Act, 1930 the following total action has been taken (up to 31.12.63):—

Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754
Houses demolished voluntarily	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Houses subject to Undertakings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Houses (or parts) closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Houses made fit by Statutory Action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Houses made fit by informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,533

**TABLE No. 1**  
**SLUM CLEARANCE AT 31.3.64**  
 (All houses in 1956 Slum Clearance Schedule)

Parishes	Total	Demolished or Demolition Order	Closing Order	Repaired	Remainder
Barton	8	8	—	—	—
Bourn	22	5	3	6	8
Boxworth	9	9	—	—	—
Caldecote	38	15	1	4	18
Caxton	15	6	1	6	2
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	16	6	1	8	1
Conington	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	15	5	4	—	6
Cottenham	81	42	11	2	26
Croxton	6	—	1	—	5
Dry Drayton	8	—	4	3	1
Elsworth	19	13	2	4	—
Eltisley	9	2	1	1	5
Fen Ditton	15	6	—	4	5
Fen Drayton	19	16*	—	3	—
Fulbourn	52	23	2	18	9
Girton	13	7	2	2	2
Grantchester	20	12	2	5	1
Graveley	3	—	—	1	2
Hardwick	20	9	—	4	7
Harlton	13	10	2	—	1
Harston	38	3	2	7	26
Haslingfield	16	14	1	—	1
Hauxton	11	10	—	—	1
Histon	49	28	6	1	14
Horningsea	18	3	11	—	4
Impington	2	1	—	—	1
Knapwell	—	—	—	—	—
Landbeach	21	7	4	—	10
Lolworth	8	8	—	—	—
Longstanton	18	9	2	2	5
Madingley	—	—	—	—	—
Milton	18	8	1	3	6
Newton	4	4	—	—	—
Oakington	8	3	—	3	2
Over	33	17	4	3	9
Papworth Everard	2	2	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	11	5	1	—	5
Rampton	7	—	1	—	6
Shelford, Great	56	36	—	7	13
Shelford, Little	21	14	—	4	3
Stapleford	27	14	2	7	4
Stow-cum-Quy	18	3	1	1	13
Swavesey	24	19	—	—	5
Teversham	8	6	—	—	2
Toft	4	1	—	1	2
Waterbeach	37	13	8	3	13
Westwick	2	—	—	2	—
Wilbraham, Great	10	4	—	4	2
Wilbraham, Little	3	3	—	—	—
Willingham	51	30	8	5	8
Total	926	459	89	124	254

\* 11 Purchased by the Council for Demolition.



## 5. Temporary Accommodation

There is no more distressing aspect of the housing problem than the inability of the Council to provide emergency accommodation at short notice for eviction cases and those involving urgent medical or sociological considerations. Apart from the occasional short term accommodation provided by the County Welfare Department there is little opportunity to assist such cases. Two old cottages at Fulbourn were reconditioned for this purpose but remain occupied by static families and the ex-army and R.A.F. hutments which did afford some relief for such cases have all been demolished. No properties are now held by the Council on requisition.

## 6. Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

Since its inception in 1949 the Council has operated this scheme continuously, with the exception of two short periods when applications were suspended temporarily owing to the large numbers in hand.

A summary of the action taken since 1949 (up to 31.3.64) is appended below:—

Total applications for grants received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552
Total applications for grants approved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535
Total applications for grants disapproved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total number of dwellings involved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	718
Total cost of approved work (not withdrawn)	..	..	..	..	..	£361,626	10 1	
Average total cost per dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	£503	13 2	
Total amount of grant involved	..	..	..	..	..	£172,890	14 7	
Average amount of grant per dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	£240	15 11	
Total payments made up to 31.3.64	..	..	..	..	..	£158,521	10 11	

Approved schemes provided for the following:—

Remedying fundamental defects in the structure of the dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Fitting larger windows to improve light and ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Laying on internal water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Installation of hot water system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695
Provision of water closet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614
Provision of bath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Provision of sink	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353
Provision of new or improved drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663
Provision of gas or electric points	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611
Installation of new heating appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456
Provision of new or improved food stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
Provision of solid fuel cooking appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Provision of fuel stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Additional accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(a) living room(s)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
(b) bedroom(s)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56

It is interesting to note that the dwellings included in approved schemes were owned as follows:

Owner/occupiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323
Small property owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Large individual property owners (exceeding 10)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Estates, Property Companies, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174

## **Improvement Grants (Standard)**

Introduced in June, 1959, this scheme has been given a good deal of publicity and since it is much more simple than the Discretionary Grant scheme it has a wider appeal especially in those parishes where new sewers have been installed recently. Being paid on final cost rather than estimated cost the procedure is simpler and an earlier decision can be given.

This scheme has worked well and up to 31st March, 1964 a total of 462 applications have been received of which 264 have received final approval.

Efforts have been made to encourage landlords of rented property to take advantage of the schemes and publicity material has been sent out with rate demands, etc. So far, the results have been encouraging although a high proportion of applications are still received from owner/occupiers.

Enforcement as envisaged in the New Housing Bill is difficult in a rural area owing to the infinite variety of dwellings involved—unlike the larger cities containing whole streets of identical houses.

## **7. Rent Act, 1957**

No applications have been received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair and this procedure seems to have been dismissed as being too cumbersome and complicated for the average tenant in a rural area, where its impact has been insignificant.

A few landlords may have been discouraged from seeking the maximum permitted rent for fear of repercussions and even the decontrol of small properties under the Act has not presented any real difficulty although naturally fewer dwellings are available for letting—owners preferring to sell once possession can be obtained.

## **8. Old Peoples' Bungalows**

The Council is fully aware of the necessity for providing small units of accommodation especially for old people and most of their proposals include a high proportion of small bungalows. The old peoples' unit at Histon (18 bungalows with resident Warden) continues to be a most successful venture and plans are in hand to build similar units at Cottenham (22) in conjunction with an old peoples' home and at Grantchester (25) together with smaller units at Girton (15) and Great Shelford (11) now under construction.

As will be seen from Table 7 out of a total of 2,582 dwellings erected by the Council 405 are small bungalows mostly post-war.

Close contact is maintained with the County Council as Welfare Authority on future needs for old people.

## **9. The Remaining Need**

Little significant improvement in the overall housing position can be recorded during 1963, although somewhat fortuitously 56 new dwellings were completed during the year as against an average of less than 20 per annum for the previous 3 years. Having regard to the size of the problem remaining with over 700 applicants on the general housing list plus another 200 dwellings required to complete the slum clearance programme it is obvious that the present rate of house building must be considerably accelerated in order to meet even the current needs.

Latterly, the Council has adopted a number of emergency measures designed to speed up the house building programme, e.g.

- (1) Streamlining the internal administration
- (2) Forward planning of site development, and
- (3) Active investigation of the possibilities offered by industrial housing.



## 10. Moveable Dwellings

It is a salutary thought that nearly 700 families in this area are living in residential caravans either from necessity or choice. This represents over 4% of the total dwellings in the area and it may be said that caravans make a not insignificant contribution to the housing problem at the present time. To some extent this may be peculiar to this area which always has a large floating population from the University, the Civil Service and Military Establishments, notwithstanding the fact that private house building is proceeding at a high rate and every effort has been made to facilitate house purchase. The district has always been a dormitory area for Cambridge and in consequence the demand for good class caravan sites is acute and far exceeds those at present available. Several potentially good sites have been rejected by the Planning Authority and in order to relieve the pressure plans were prepared to develop a Council site at Fulbourn for some 25 caravans. Unfortunately, the Council has now decided to utilise the land for permanent housing and the project has been abandoned.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has enabled the Council to secure a considerably improved standard for the licensed sites and the work of the Department has been directed to this end. When a site licence is issued a standard set of conditions is attached based on the Model Code issued by the Ministry and a reasonable period allowed for their implementation based on the capital outlay involved.

A brief summary of the position in the area at 31st March, 1964 is as follows :—

						<i>No of Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravans</i>
Total Licences in force 31.3.64	..	..	..	..	..	151	666
Permanent Planning Consent	..	..	..	..	..	26	296
Short Term Planning Consent	..	..	..	..	..	110	327
Recreational	..	..	..	..	..	2	22
Applications awaiting Planning Renewal	..	..	..	..	..	12	20
Applications awaiting Planning Consent	..	..	..	..	..	10	31
Applications awaiting Appeal	..	..	..	..	..	1	32
Applications refused Planning Consent (1963)	..	..	..	..	..	19	268
Applications refused Planning Consent (before 1963)	..	..	..	..	..	27	283
Certified Club Sites	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Sites Run Down during the Year or no longer required	..	..	..	..	..	34	98

The year has been one of steady progress and at the 31st March, 1964 the following position was noted:—

In the case of 543 caravans (80% of total) and 46 sites (31% of total) the Council's licensing conditions required W.C.'s to be provided.

In fact, 470 caravans (71% of total) have been provided with W.C.'s representing 32 sites (21% of total).

There are 122 caravans (18%) mostly single units where W.C.'s cannot be enforced and chemical closets are accepted. This represents 104 sites (69%).

The provision of a good residential site complying fully with the licensing conditions necessitates a considerable capital outlay on a long term basis and is no longer a "get rich quick" proposition. This fact, together with the difficulties in securing planning consent, deter land owners from such forms of development. In these circumstances, it is difficult to eliminate the poor sites until such time as there are sufficient good ones.

Furthermore, with such pressure on the available sites "rackets" often creep in and the unfortunate tenants have little protection since they enjoy neither security of tenure nor any form of rent control. Every effort is made to discourage sub-letting of caravans from which most of the Council's problems arise and also the use of sub-standard caravans for permanent occupation.

Generally speaking, the modern residential caravan affords a high standard of accommodation and equipment and if associated with a good class site can make a useful contribution to the housing problem of young couples, who cannot afford more expensive accommodation and of persons who, for one reason or another, are unable to settle permanently in one locality.

TABLE NO. 2

## POST WAR HOUSING

## PARISH ALLOCATION

(Houses allocated and completed since the war including those under contract or commenced at 31.3.64.)

	Permanent Construction				Temp. Accommodation	
	Allocated		Completed		Allocated	Completed
	Houses	Bungalows and Flats	Houses	Bungalows and Flats	Huts and Prefabs. etc.	Huts and Prefabs etc.
Barton	6	—	6	—	—	—
Bourn	54	12	54	12	—	—
Boxworth	4	—	4	—	—	—
Caxton	19	10	19	10	—	—
Comberton	34	28	34	28	—	—
Conington	8	—	8	—	—	—
Coton	50	3	50	3	—	—
Cottenham	76	8	76	8	10	10
Croxton	8	—	8	—	—	—
Dry Drayton	8	14	8	14	—	—
Elsworth	12	6	12	—	—	—
Eltisley	9	—	9	—	—	—
Fen Ditton	24	2	24	2	—	—
Fen Drayton	26	12	26	12	—	—
Fulbourn	70	20	70	20	10	10
Girton	85	20	85	20	—	—
Grantchester	8	—	8	—	—	—
Graveley	14	6	14	6	—	—
Harlton	7	4	7	4	—	—
Harston	58	10	58	10	—	—
Haslingfield	38	20	38	20	—	—
Histon	102	38	102	38	—	—
Horningsea	16	4	16	4	—	—
Impington	36	2	36	2	10	10
Knapwell	6	—	6	—	—	—
Landbeach	14	2	14	2	—	—
Lolworth	8	6	8	6	—	—
Longstanton	26	9	26	9	—	—
Madingley	8	—	8	—	—	—
Milton	28	—	28	—	—	—
Newton	4	4	4	4	—	—
Oakington	24	19	24	19	10	10
Over	22	5	22	5	—	—
Rampton	11	—	11	—	—	—
Shelford, Great	144	53	144	42	10	10
Shelford, Little	22	14	22	14	—	—
Stapleford	10	3	10	3	—	—
Stow-cum-Quy	28	6	28	6	—	—
Swavesey	26	12	26	12	—	—
Teversham	36	26	36	26	—	—
Toft	12	—	12	—	—	—
Waterbeach	53	40	53	40	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	8	—	8	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Little	18	6	18	6	—	—
Willingham	41	21	41	21	—	—
Totals	1,321	445	1,321	428	50	50



## WATER SUPPLY

### Generally

The Minister of Housing and Local Government under the provisions of Section 9 (2) of the Water Act, 1945 has made the Cambridge Waterworks Order 1962 which provided for the water undertakings of the following authorities to be transferred to the Cambridge Water Company, with effect from 1st April, 1963:—

Cambridgeshire	Chesterton Rural District South Cambridgeshire Rural District
Huntingdonshire	St. Ives Rural District St. Ives Borough Ramsey Urban District

The Company's area of supply has, therefore, been extended from 60 square miles to 450 and the population supplied from 115,000 to 195,000.

The whole of the Council's area is now supplied by the Company although all 52 villages already had a piped supply before the appointed day.

The Company with their customary efficiency has carried out a good deal of capital work even before the appointed day to ensure that the deficiencies in the existing supply arrangements could be eliminated as quickly as possible. These works have included the laying of larger trunk mains and the construction of two new reservoirs at Bourn and Coton—and a booster station at Coto named at transferring supplies from S.E. Cambridgeshire to the needy areas in the North-West. A new main from Fen Drayton to Swavesey, Over and Willingham was laid with a view to the closure of the Council's old well at Willingham which had an unsatisfactory yield and was of doubtful quality. This will in future be used only in emergency.

### SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT YEAR ENDING 31.12.63

#### Samples reported fit:—

(a) public supplies .. .. .	57
(b) private supplies .. .. .	4

#### Samples reported unfit:—

(a) public supplies .. .. .	5
(b) private supplies .. .. .	4

### Sufficiency of Supply

The problems met with in the Summers of 1961 and 1962 were not apparent in 1963 owing to the measures taken by the Company (outlined above) and the fact that no severe drought conditions prevailed. No difficulty was encountered in meeting domestic requirements and the reasonable requirements of agriculture and horticulture.

The Company is hoping to construct a new well and pumping station near the Northern boundary of the area with an estimated yield of between a half and one million gallons per day.

### Chlorination and Softening

All public supplies are chlorinated with the exception of one small source at Harston and steps are in hand to install plant at an early date.

It is estimated by the Company that seven tenths of all the water supplied is now softened. Installation of softening plant at two sources (Kingston and Harlton) was completed during the year together with improved iron removal apparatus. Long term plans are in hand to construct additional plant at the remaining five sources of supply.

TABLE No. 3

## WATER SAMPLING YEAR ENDING 31.12.63

Parish	Public Supplies				Private Supplies			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Chem.	Bac.	Chem.	Bac.	Chem.	Bac.	Chem.	Bac.
Barton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boxworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caldecote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caxton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cottenham	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croxton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Drayton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elsworth	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eltisley	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fen Ditton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fen Drayton	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fulbourn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graveley	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harlton	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harston	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Haslingfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hauxton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Histon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horningsea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knapwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landbeach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lolworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longstanton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madingley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelford, Great	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelford, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stapleford	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow-cum-Quy	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1
Swavesey	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teversham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterbeach	2	5	—	—	1	1	1	—
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willingham	4	10	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total	13	44	—	5	1	3	1	3

(Including two samples taken for nitrate figure at Willingham).



With the abandonment of the Willingham well any problems associated with the chemical or bacteriological quality of supplies were removed and it will be seen from Table No. 3 that only five samples fell below the requisite bacteriological standard (mostly minor contamination of services due to mains disturbances, etc.) and were quickly remedied.

### Fluoridation

Opinion still remains divided locally on the desirability or otherwise of fluoridation of the supplies. A good deal of opposition both nationally and locally still persists and the County Health Authority has so far taken no firm stand in the matter.

Prior to the regrouping of Undertakings fluoride estimations of local supplies revealed the following figures:—

Cambridge Water Company	0.1 to 0.15 parts per million
Chesterton & St. Ives Joint Water Board	0.10 to 0.21 parts per million
Harston Waterworks	0.13 parts per million.

Both the dental and medical authorities recommend that the fluoride content of public supplies should be increased to one part per million to reduce dental caries in children.

### Sampling

Since the transfer of the Council's water undertakings to the Cambridge Water Company sampling has been confined to occasional check samples from various points in the distribution system. These are submitted to the Public Analyst and/or the Public Health Laboratories for chemical or bacteriological examination respectively.

The results of sampling during 1963 are shown in Table No. 3.

Occasional sampling is also carried out of private well supplies and where found to be unsatisfactory alternative supplies have been arranged.

The supplies of the Cambridge Water Company are drawn from a number of sources—predominantly from the chalk but also from the lower greensand and to a lesser degree the river gravels. In consequence, the chemical analyses vary somewhat according to the locality, but a typical analysis for water supplied in the vicinity of Cambridge is as follows:—

TABLE NO. 4  
TYPICAL RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SUPPLY

Test	Cambridge Water Co.
Physical Characteristics	Good
Reaction (pH Value)	7.2
Parts per 100,000	
Chlorine	2.55
Ammonia (free and saline)	Absent
Ammonia (albuminoid)	0.005
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C.	0.03
Nitrites	Absent
Nitrates	0.55
Poisonous Metals	Absent
<b>Bacteriological Examination</b>	
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.	Nil.
No. of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C.	Nil.
No. of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C.	Nil.
Hardness (parts per 100,000) (average)	22.0
Fluoride Estimation (parts per million)	0.1—0.15

Summary of Work Carried out by the Department for Year Ending 31.12.63:—

Total number of visits made re water supplies	151
Total samples taken	70

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Refuse Collection

The Chief Public Health Inspector remains responsible for public cleansing throughout the area and during 1963 the following schedules were operated:—

### Weekly

Parish	No. of Houses
Girton	945
Harston	389
Hauxton	169
Histon	1,134
Impington	450
Shelford, Great	1,392
Shelford, Little	262
Stapleford	517
8 Parishes	5,258 houses (33.8 %)

### Fortnightly

Parish	No. of Houses	Parish	No. of Houses	Parish	No. of Houses
Barton	301	Fen Drayton	161	Oakington	275
Bourn	292	Fulbourn	815	Over	365
Boxworth	67	Grantchester	168	Papworth Everard	278
Caldecote	147	Graveley	62	Papworth St. Agnes	32
Caxton	125	Hardwick	171	Rampton	98
Childerley	10	Harlton	105	Stow-cum-Quy	151
Comberton	315	Haslingfield	349	Swavesey	337
Conington	43	Horningsea	126	Taversham	296
Coton	185	Knapwell	37	Toft	160
Cottenham	934	Landbeach	227	Waterbeach	845
Croxton	65	Lolworth	45	Westwick	14
Dry Drayton	166	Longstanton	437	Wilbraham, Great	162
Elsworth	198	Madingley	68	Wilbraham, Little	136
Eltisley	97	Milton	410	Willingham	684
Fen Ditton	221	Newton	105		
44 Parishes 10,285 Houses (66.2 %)					



Organised refuse collections were not introduced into the area until 1945, since when the service has grown rapidly until it now involves an annual expenditure of nearly £20,000. As will be seen from the above, this provides for a weekly collection in 8 parishes representing some 34% of the total houses in the area and a fortnightly collection in the remaining 44 parishes. All schedules are based on a kerbside collection.

At first glance, this does not seem a very notable achievement and one remains very conscious of the shortcomings of such a service. Nevertheless, a number of factors must be borne in mind which render refuse collection in this area particularly difficult:—

- (1) the very large area to be served—52 villages spread over 174 square miles.
- (2) the character of the district which varies from the urban type villages surrounding the City to the isolated fen hamlets, and
- (3) a population which is increasing at the rate of some 1,000 per annum as a result of building development in the dormitory areas.

Inevitably, under these circumstances the cost of any refuse collection service must be high and the Council is naturally reluctant to increase the rate burden still further.

Obviously, nothing less than a weekly collection is acceptable in these times and one would like to eliminate the kerbside collection, but even the latter would necessitate almost double the labour force and vehicles and would raise the cost to an unacceptable level.

The position is under constant review and the claims of some of the expanding villages for a more frequent collection cannot be long deferred.

The introduction of a paper sack system, however desirable, is similarly precluded especially in an area which has no municipal dustbin scheme. Even a recommendation to introduce them for the old peoples' units was rejected.

The present schedules are carried out by a modern fleet of six diesel engined vehicles of the fore and aft tipping type (16/18 cu. yds) but with the increasing bulk of refuse to be handled and the long hauls involved one's thoughts naturally turn to larger vehicles of the continuous loading type.

The Council has a modern Depot. (shared with the Engineer's and Housing Departments) with good workshop facilities at Oakington, which is some seven miles from the City.

No surplus labour is employed and since none is available from other sources it is becoming increasingly difficult to avoid cancellation of collections at Bank Holidays and during staff holidays.

Unlike many authorities no difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment and retention of cleansing staff so far, although no incentive schemes are operated, and tribute must be paid to their great sense of responsibility especially under the almost unprecedented conditions of the 1963 Winter months.

## **Disposal**

The problem of disposal is becoming acute especially in the Southern half of the area and considerable investigation has been undertaken during the year into the possibility of alternative tipping sites and/or methods.

The area is extremely flat with a very high water table and the few available sites (mainly disused gravel workings) are almost exhausted or are open to serious objection on planning grounds or due to the encroaching development in the vicinity.

With some 15,000 tons of bulky refuse to dispose of annually it is necessary to have at least four tips strategically sited to avoid uneconomical haulage. At present tips are in use at Fen Drayton, Landbeach, Haslingfield and Great Wilbraham. Since the bulk of the refuse now consists of paper packaging material it has been necessary as a matter of expediency to burn the refuse on arrival at the tips and to bulldoze the residue at frequent intervals with the Council's own machine—a Bristol Duplex fitted with skate equipment.

This has the advantage of eliminating any fly problem and conserves valuable tipping space. It is hardly compatible with the Clean Air Act however, and can only be regarded as a short term measure.

The Haslingfield tip is nearly exhausted and strenuous efforts have been made to secure an alternative—the only one with any prospects is situated in an adjoining authority's area which will involve an increased mileage, but in other respects is eminently suitable.

All the tips are under the regular surveillance of the Council's Pest Officer and treated if required. No serious infestation was revealed during the year.

The provision of mechanical plant for pre-separation followed by incineration or pulverisation is undoubtedly the long term solution, but owing to the heavy capital expenditure involved can best be undertaken as a joint scheme serving two or more authorities. A tentative approach has been made to the City Corporation on these lines.

This problem is one facing many authorities at the present time and must ultimately be regarded in the same context as, say, sewage disposal with the expenditure of sufficient capital to satisfy the demands of a more discerning public. It can no longer be done on the cheap.

One visualises even greater problems in the not too distant future associated with the disposal of considerable quantities of bulky items such as old cars, gas and electric cookers, refrigerators, etc., for which an outlet has to be found.

### Collection of Salvage

There has been little or no significant change in the position during the year. The low price offered for baled waste paper and the uncertainty of the market renders it uneconomical to set up plant and labour for this purpose. Nevertheless, the large amount of waste paper, cartons and packaging material present in the refuse continues to be a serious embarrassment and the possibility of reconciling these two problems is always under review.

### Statistics

Briefly the cost statements for the year ending 31st March, 1964 reveal the following:—

Total mileage travelled	.. .. .	70,823 miles
Cost per mile (excluding loan charges)	.. .. .	1/2 pence
Estimated tons of refuse collected and tipped	.. .. .	13,874 tons
Estimated net cost per ton (collection and disposal)	.. .. .	£1 8 2
Estimated number of clearances	.. .. .	540,826
Average cost per clearance	.. .. .	8.6 pence
Average mileage per ton	.. .. .	5.1 miles
Average miles per gallon (diesel)	.. .. .	11.2 m.p.g.
Net annual cost per 1,000 dwellings	.. .. .	£1,252 19 11
Net annual cost per 1,000 population	.. .. .	£411 3 3

### Cesspool Emptying

Despite the fact that public sewers are now available in twelve parishes covering some 50% of the total houses and population the demand for cesspool emptying shows little signs of diminishing owing to the large amount of development still taking place in the unsewered areas. The heavy subsoil and high water table also renders the use of septic tanks difficult without frequent emptying.

The Council operates two cesspool emptiers—one being a new 800 gallon diesel vehicle used for casual cesspool emptying on a re-chargeable basis. The other vehicle—a 700 gallon petrol vehicle—is retained mainly on Council work, e.g. desludging of small sewage plants, cleansing of village drains and catchpits, etc. Both are equipped for night soil collection, if required. A private firm of contractors also offer a service throughout the area.



Despite rising costs, the Council's charges for private cesspool emptying have not been revised since 1951 and remain at 35/- minimum plus 15/- for each subsequent load to effect a clearance. This is considerably cheaper than the charges made by local contractors and in peak periods the Department's resources are fully extended.

A summary of the work carried out during the year ending 31st March, 1964 is as follows:—

Actual mileage travelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,023 miles
Estimated cost per mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11d.
Number of clearances made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1671
Average cost per clearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1 17 9
Number of loads disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2131
Average cost per load	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1 9 7½

Disposal is effected to the public sewers wherever possible and otherwise to specially allocated sludge beds at the larger sewage works. It is seldom possible to use agricultural land for disposal without risk of nuisance or danger to health.

In two cases special sealed couplings have been provided to enable the tankers' hose to be connected direct to the sewers so as to avoid any smell nuisance. Care has to be taken to select manholes where ample flow is available, however.

### Night Soil Collection

No general collection of night soil is undertaken by the Council but a private contractor offers a service throughout the area at a nominal charge of 1/9d. per clearance, which is widely used. The Council continues to carry out collections in two parishes only as follow:

Waterbeach (approximately 345 pails) by direct labour.

Grantchester (approximately 24 pails) by private contract.

The work carried out by the Council's direct labour in the parish of Waterbeach during the year ending 31st March, 1964 was as follows:—

Total bucket clearances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,940
Estimated cost per clearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5 pence

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### SWIMMING POOLS

Although there are no public swimming pools in the Council's area the City Authorities operate three open air pools, two of which are chlorinated and a new indoor pool which was brought into use during March, 1963.

Nine schools in the area have open air pools constructed by voluntary labour through the Parent/Teacher Associations. Girton, Stapleford and Waterbeach schools and Swavesey Village College are provided with permanently constructed concrete pools, whilst the Education Authorities have contributed half the cost of providing package plant type pools for the use of Bourn, Fulbourn, Histon, Longstanton and Shelford schools. Impington Village College and the Comberton, Caldecote, Cottenham and Haslingfield schools are to be provided with similar facilities.

All the pools are unheated, use being restricted to the warmer summer months, and with the exception of that at Girton all are operated on a continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination system. At the Girton Glebe school continuous circulation with filtration only is in use—the chlorine is hand dosed and as indicated in Table No. 5 produces excellent results.

The Department is always ready to advise on chlorination or maintenance procedures and in addition to all the swimming pool waters being regularly tested by their operators for chlorine content, check samples are taken to the Public Health Laboratory Service in Cambridge where they are examined for the presence of both excremental and non-excremental organisms.

In judging the purity of water in the pools tabled below regard should be had to the standard recommended: that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water; that 75% of the samples examined from the pool should not exceed 10 colonies and that in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

It will be seen, therefore, that with the exception of Swavesey Village College—where conditions steadily improved as the season advanced—good results were obtained from the remainder.

**TABLE NO. 5**  
**SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31.12.63**

**Swimming Pools**

Swimming Pool	Samples Total Samples Taken	Plate Count Samples not exceeding 10 Colonies	Plate Count Samples not exceeding 100 Colonies	Plate Count Samples exceeding 100 Colonies	Coliform Bacillis Present	Bact. Coli Present
Bourn	10	9	—	1	1	—
Fulbourn	10	10	—	—	—	—
Girton	8	8	—	—	—	—
Histon	3	2	—	1	1	1
Longstanton	8	7	—	1	—	—
Stapleford	7	7	—	—	1	—
Shelford, Great and Little	6	6	—	—	2	—
Swavesey	10	6	—	4	6	3
Waterbeach	4	3	—	1	—	—
Totals	66	58	—	8	11	6

TABLE No. 6

TOTAL COUNCIL DWELLINGS AND SANITARY FACILITIES AVAILABLE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1964

Parishes	Bungalows		Houses			Flats	Others *	Total	Public Sewer	Estate Sewer	Other Means	W.C.	P.C.
	1B	2B	2B	3B	4B								
Barton	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	35	—	6	29	7	28
Bourn	—	12	24	53	3	—	2	94	—	86	8	88	6
Boxworth	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—
Caldecote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caxton	—	10	8	18	1	—	2	39	—	39	—	39	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	4	8	8	61	1	16	—	98	—	94	4	76	22
Conington	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	12	—	—	12	8	4
Coton	—	3	—	78	—	8	—	89	—	77	12	77	12
Cottenham	4	12	22	133	3	—	10	184	76	—	108	94	90
Croxton	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—
Dry Drayton	12	2	—	33	—	2	—	49	—	33	16	45	4
Elsworth	—	2	—	28	—	—	—	30	—	—	30	12	18
Eltisley	—	—	—	24	1	—	—	25	—	17	8	21	4
Fen Ditton	—	2	8	48	2	—	—	60	20	18	22	38	22
Fen Drayton	6	6	6	24	2	—	11	55	—	44	11	44	11
Fulbourn	12	8	30	125	—	2	12	189	189	—	—	189	—
Girton	8	12	10	110	4	2	—	146	146	—	—	146	—
Grantchester	—	—	2	30	—	2	—	34	—	—	34	8	26
Graveley	4	2	2	17	1	—	—	26	—	26	—	26	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	18	—	16	2	16	2
Harlton	4	—	—	27	1	—	—	32	—	—	32	11	21
Harston	—	10	12	85	5	—	—	112	—	68	44	68	44
Haslingfield	4	8	10	52	4	8	—	86	—	58	28	58	28
Hauxton	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	15
Histon**	28	10	32	144	2	—	—	216	216	—	—	216	—
Horningsea	—	4	6	18	1	—	—	29	—	23	6	23	6
Impington	—	2	7	70	1	—	10	90	86	—	4	86	4
Knapwell	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—
Landbeach	—	4	2	41	3	—	—	50	—	24	26	24	26
Lolworth**	6	—	4	3	1	—	—	14	—	14	—	14	—
Longstanton	—	13	6	42	1	2	—	64†	54	—	10	54	10
Madingley	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	—
Milton	—	—	—	52	3	2	—	57	57	—	—	57	—
Newton	2	2	—	20	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	8	16
Oakington**	8	9	8	47	2	2	10	86	—	46	40	52	34
Over	—	7	6	26	—	—	4	43	—	19	24	31	12
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	—	—	2	14	2	2	—	20	—	12	8	12	8
Shelford, Great	—	26	46	171	2	22	10	277	277	—	—	277	—
Shelford, Little	8	6	4	49	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	67	—
Stapleford	3	—	3	36	3	—	—	45	45	—	—	45	—
Stow-cum-Quy	—	6	8	19	1	—	—	34	—	34	—	34	—
Swavesey	6	6	—	41	2	2	—	57	—	39	18	47	10
Teversham	20	6	13	62	—	—	—	101	80	—	21	81	20
Toft	—	—	4	29	—	—	—	33	—	33	—	33	—
Waterbeach	22	18	14	96	3	4	5	162†	96	10	56	109	53
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	28	—	—	28	8	20
Wilbraham, Little	—	6	4	21	1	—	—	32	—	24	8	24	8
Willingham	6	16	—	131	4	3	—	160	—	58	102	72	88
Totals	167	238	312	2,204	66	79	76	3,142	1,416	918	808	2,470	672
									45%	29%	26%	79%	21%

\* Including Prefab Bungalows and Agricultural Houses

\*\* Including Bed/Recess Bungalows

† R.A.F. Sewage Works



## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The following Table No. 7 shows concisely the position with regard to the sewerage of the area.

**Table NO: 7**

### Progress with Sewerage Schemes

Total number of Parishes in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	52
Population Estimated 1963 (Planning)	..	..	..	..	..	46,340
Total Number of Dwellings (31.3.64)	..	..	..	..	..	15,543

### Parishes already Sewered

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.64	Population 1963 (Planning)	Dwellings Connected 31.3.64	
			Council Houses	Private Houses
Cottenham	934	2,420	94	276
Fulbourn	815	3,370	185	543
Girton	945	3,243	146	740
Histon	1,134	3,310	212	842
Impington	450	1,230	86	242
Madingley	68	250	7	22
Milton	467	1,300	57	411
Papworth Everard	278	1,170	—	280
Shelford, Great	1,392	3,940	277	919
Shelford, Little	262	800	67	80
Stapleford	517	1,610	44	297
Teversham	296	860	80	72
12 Parishes	7,558	23,503	1,255	4,724
23 % of all Parishes	48.4 %	50.7 %		

### Parishes where Schemes have been Prepared

Parish	Houses 31.3.64	Population 1963 (Planning)	Progress
Coton	185	540	Scheme before Minister Tentative Ministry Approval
Harston	389	1,250	
Haslingfield	349	1,020	
Hauxton	169	540	" " "
Landbeach	227	670	Work in Hand
Longstanton	437	1,130	
Over	365	920	
Swavesey	337	940	" " "
Waterbeach	845	2,136	" " "
Willingham	684	1,859	" " "
Rampton	98	240	Tenders Received
11 Parishes	4,085	11,005	
21 % of all Parishes	26.2 %	23.7 %	

### Parishes where Schemes are in Course of Preparation

Parish	Houses 31.3.64	Population 1963 (Planning)	Progress
Comberton	315	940	Sewage Works in hand—not sewers
Dry Drayton	166	520	(Consultants)—in conjunction with Proposed new Village
Fen Ditton	221	690	Draft Scheme Available
Horningsea	126	350	Draft Scheme Available
Oakington	275	790	(Consultants)—with Proposed new Village
Harlton	105	330	Draft Scheme—to be included with Haslingfield
Elsworth	198	550	Outline Scheme Prepared
Stow-cum-Quy	151	450	Outline Scheme Prepared
8 Parishes 16% of all Parishes	1,557 10%	4,620 9.9%	

Progress to date may, therefore, be summarised as follows:—

	Parishes		Houses		Population Mid 1963	% of Total Population
	No.	%	No.	%		
Parishes Sewered	12	23%	7,558	48.4%	23,503	50.7%
Parishes: Schemes Prepared	11	21%	4,085	26.2%	11,005	23.7%
Parishes: Schemes in Preparation	8	16%	1,557	10.0%	4,620	9.9%
Totals	31	60%	13,210	84.6%	39,128	84.3%

It will be noted from the above that most of the major problems have been dealt with, or are being provided for in schemes in course of preparation, and the Council is left with a number of parishes of lesser priority. In November, 1963, following a joint report by the Medical Officer of Health and myself—consideration was given to establishing priorities for the remaining parishes so that the Engineer's Department could begin the advance planning of such schemes.

The remaining 21 parishes were considered in the light of 3 main considerations, i.e. public health necessity; housing site development, and planning requirements, and the following priorities suggested:—

Parish	No. of Houses 31.3.64	Population 1963 (Planning)
Barton	301	960
Grantchester	168	410
Toft	160	450
Newton	105	340
Fen Drayton	161	510
Caxton	125	380
Boxworth	67	200
Lolworth	45	120
Hardwick	171	480
Wilbraham, Great	162	490
Wilbraham, Little	136	420
11 Parishes	1,601	4,760

It is obvious that circumstances will dictate the order with which the parishes will be dealt with e.g. engineering considerations, but it was felt that the priorities were approximately as stated. The remaining 10 parishes had little claim at present owing to their very small population and/or isolated position.

At the time of writing Ministerial Approval has been given to the scheme for Hauxton, Harston, Haslingfield (possibly including Harlton and Newton) subject to the submission of certain details and it is anticipated that tenders may be invited towards the end of 1964.

Work has been commenced on the schemes providing for Longstanton, Over, Swavesey and Willingham and also Landbeach and Waterbeach.

A smaller scheme for the extension of the sewers and works at Teversham/Fulbourn is about to be put in hand, and also a small scheme for the parish of Rampton.

A local Enquiry has been held on the scheme for Coton and Ministry Approval is awaited.

A scheme in preparation by Consultants for the parishes of Dry Drayton and Oakington has necessitated some re-thinking owing to the possibility of a new village being created in the area, providing ultimately for an additional population of some 3-4,000.

The Department has been responsible for the routine surveys of the various parishes for the preparation of formal evidence to the Minister and in addition to those mentioned in the 1962 Report, the parishes of Harlton and Coton were included during the year.

The Council has now built up a considerable engineering staff which together with the services of Consultants has enabled excellent progress to be made with the sewerage of the area, as will be seen from Table No. 7 above.

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## RODENT DESTRUCTION

In order to discharge the Council's duties under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 the staff of the Public Health Department includes a full time Pests Officer and an Operative working under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.



A free service for the destruction of rats and mice is given to all domestic premises in the area and work on business or industrial premises is undertaken either on a contract basis or casually at an inclusive charge of 10/- per hour. In the main work on agricultural premises is usually carried out by the farmer himself or by one of the servicing companies specialising in this type of work. The Council retains the overall responsibility for ensuring that all premises are kept free of rats wherever they may be.

In addition to the above, the Department is called upon to deal with many other pests such as wasps, hornets, moles, bats and various fly infestations as well as the supervision of all Council premises such as refuse tips, sewage works and public ditches and watercourses, etc.

The full cost of the service is borne by the General Rate less any sum recovered by way of contracts or chargeable works. In fact, the net cost represents approximately 0.28d. rate and in view of the demands made upon the service and its contribution to good environmental hygiene, is well spent.

The staff is based at Oakington Depot where full facilities have been provided for the storage and mixing of baits and poisons. Warfarin remains the principle poison used, mostly mixed with wheat-meal or barley meal purchased in bulk. Occasionally, zinc phosphide is substituted although no evidence has so far been revealed of any resistance to warfarin.

The year has been one of normal activity with no serious influx of rats. Only one serious major infestation was found on a farm let into three holdings. By co-operation with all the parties a total estimated kill of 1,000 rats was achieved. The prolonged illness of the Operator during the early part of the year reduced the effectiveness of the Department for several months.

It will be noted that 169 wasps nests were destroyed—many of them in somewhat inaccessible positions.

The problem of infestation of the lesser house fly originating from poultry houses and batteries continues to give rise to concern, particularly since the more usual insecticides have little effect.

Table No. 8 shows a brief summary of the work carried out for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1963:—

**TABLE No. 8**

	Local Authority	Type of Property			Total
		Dwellings	Agricultural	Business & Industrial Premises, etc.	
Approximate total number of properties in the area	78	15,543	1,276	721	17,618
Properties inspected as a result of notifications of infestation	—	493	—	—	493
Properties inspected without notification	78	6,212	23	127	6,440
Number of properties found to be infested with rats	1	9	2	7	19
Major	23	693	7	—	723
Minor					
Number of Notices served Sec. 4 (Treatment)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of block control schemes carried out	—	12	—	—	12

A summary of the results achieved during this period is as follows:—

Total number of rats recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,670
Total estimated kill (12 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,680
Wasps nests removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169

Number of premises treated for:—

Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Beetles and Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Moles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Flies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The introduction of the Clean Air Act had very little initial impact in rural areas, the general impression being that Rural Councils had little, if any, function in this respect. Even to date the Council has declined to adopt the Byelaw provisions of Section 24.

However, constant contact with architects, local industries and plant manufacturers has resulted in good co-operation in securing compliance with the relevant sections of the Act.

Byelaw plans are scrutinised where new boiler installations are indicated and applications for “prior approval” are encouraged. The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service is retained to advise on the more complicated installations—particular attention being paid to securing the correct chimney heights.

Three applications were received during the year involving six boiler installations and approval was granted subject to certain conditions, mainly concerned with the height of chimneys.

Twenty-one visits were paid to various premises during the period—mainly to industrial premises where smoke nuisance had been observed or reported. In all cases satisfactory improvement was secured.

Two members of the staff have completed special training for the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

### SCHOOLS

Since my last report Rampton School has been closed and those at Chittering and Landbeach are due to be closed as soon as the Waterbeach School has been extended.

The new Village College at Cottenham has been completed and also the new Junior School at Caldecote (replacing the one at Childerley Gate).

Extensions and improvements are in hand at Barton, Fen Drayton, Fulbourn, Milton and Papworth Everard.

Plans have been prepared for a new school at Coton.

Mention has been made elsewhere in the Report of the increasing number of schools being equipped with small teaching swimming pools, mostly by Parent/Teacher Associations aided by grants from the Education Authority.

The Public Health Inspectors pay routine visits to school meals kitchens and also advise on fitness of foodstuffs should any doubt arise. The service is under the supervision of a full time School Meals Officer and a high standard is maintained.

## **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1957**

Premises registered 31.12.63 .. .. . 1

Only one factory in the area is engaged in the manufacture of new upholstered furniture using the specified materials. No action was necessary during the year.

## **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1957**

There are no longer any premises registered in the area and no markets are held.

## **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963**

This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964 and enables local authorities to licence and control premises used for the boarding of cats and dogs. The Public Health Department has been made responsible for the administration of the Act and a Veterinary Surgeon has been retained to advise on the initial inspection of premises.

## **RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960**

The "appointed day" for this Act was December 1st, 1963. The Act is concerned with the control of the accumulation and disposal of radioactive wastes. Persons who keep or use radioactive material must, unless exempted, register with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and obtain authorisation from him for the accumulation or disposal of radioactive waste.

Local Authorities must be consulted before authorisations for the disposal of radioactive waste are granted in respect of major nuclear establishments or where disposal is likely to involve the need for special precautions by an Authority. In suitable cases the Government contemplates the disposal of radioactive wastes by conventional methods such as discharge to sewers or disposal on Local Authority refuse tips. The Act places a duty on a Local Authority to accept and deal with radioactive wastes sent to their refuse tips in accordance with an authorisation and Local Authorities are asked to co-operate where this is the best method of disposal. Local Authorities are also sent copies of registration and authorisation certificates.

To date this Council has only received one notice in respect of premises where registration has been granted to hold radioactive materials for use.

## **INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES**

### **Milk Supply**

The area has been an "Attested" area since October, 1959 and the sale of milk by retail is confined to Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised.

The following figures (supplied by courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) indicate the position in this area at 31.3.64:—

Number of Wholesale Producers in the area	.. .. .	65
Number of Producer/Retailers	.. .. .	8
Number of Retail Purveyors	.. .. .	21
Number of distributors with premises in the area (registered by the local authority)		13

The responsibility for the supervision of milk production and processing has very largely passed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and/or the Food and Drugs Authority (County Council). Nevertheless, the Public Health Department retains an overall responsibility to ensure that all milk sold is free from pathogenic organisms—particularly those associated with Tuberculosis and Brucellosis. The majority of milk retailed in the area is pasteurised and sampling is mainly confined to farm bottled milk which is sold raw. Only four sources are involved.



The results are set out in the following Table No. 9.

**TABLE No. 9**  
**MILK SAMPLING 1963**

Category	Bacteriological Examination			Biological Examination			
	Samples Taken	No. Passing Test	No. Failing	No. of Samples Submitted	Free of Infection	Positive T.B.	Brucella Abortus
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised T.T.	4	4	—	4	4	—	—
Totals	4	4	—	4	4	—	—

It is satisfactory to note that no evidence of Tuberculosis or Brucella Abortus was revealed during the year.

The Diversion Order made on one source of supply known to be infected with Brucella Abortus remains in force as the herd concerned (outside the area) is still infected.

Generally speaking, milk supplies have reached a high standard of purity and cleanliness, marred only occasionally by the odd complaints of stained or dirty bottles and “foreign bodies” in the milk associated with large scale mechanical processing. Many of these incidents can be traced back to misuse of bottles by householders.

## BAKEHOUSES

Number of bakehouses on Register 31.12.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Inspections recorded	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Premises repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improved equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Only 10 village bakers have survived the competition of the large multiple bakeries and one must admit to a good deal of sympathy with them in their task.

It is difficult to attract labour into this trade which by its very nature is one of the more exacting ones usually with little capital available for large scale modernisation. Good co-operation, within the limits of the resources available, is always forthcoming and every effort is made to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. One bakehouse was reconditioned and additional storage accommodation provided during the year. No statutory action was necessary.

## PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES (Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Total number on Register at 31.12.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sausage manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ice cream (Sale only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	164

These premises were all equipped to comply with the legal requirements before registration and are subject to frequent routine visits—associated with other duties.

No ice cream is manufactured in the area—supplies being obtained pre-packed from the 3 national firms. The growing popularity of soft ice cream of the “cold mix” variety often dispensed from mobile vans is viewed with some concern, however. The sales vans are mostly based outside the Council’s area and unless scrupulous attention is paid to the cleansing of the machines unsatisfactory results may easily ensue.

## FOOD SHOPS, CAFES AND OTHER FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are subject to inspection by the Department in addition to those mentioned elsewhere :—

Food Shops .. .. .	184
Cafes, Restaurants .. .. .	21
Licensed Premises (full catering) .. .. .	125
Licensed Clubs, etc. .. .. .	20
Residential establishments, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	11
Factory Canteens .. .. .	12
School Canteens .. .. .	20

As a result of 656 visits recorded the following improvements have been noted during the year:—

New premises .. .. .	1
Structural improvement (new floors, ceilings, wall surfaces, etc.) .. .. .	9
Installation of wash basins .. .. .	3
Hot water supplies .. .. .	3
New working surfaces .. .. .	2
New fittings—refrigerators and displays, etc. .. .. .	5
Redecoration .. .. .	6
New sinks .. .. .	—
New drainage and/or sanitary accommodation .. .. .	14

Whilst there is, as yet, no reason for complacency the overall improvement in the preparation, handling, storage and display of foodstuffs is obvious. Although the general public is much more critical nowadays the number of complaints received in the year is insignificant and is usually associated with staleness of products or very occasionally the inclusion of some innocuous extraneous matter during processing. This is a small price to pay for the manifest advantages of pre-packaging. Extensive use is made of refrigeration and refrigerated displays, even in the smaller village shops. Coding of products is becoming more general and materially assists in determining the responsibility for the sale of stale products. In the main, this seems to be due to over-stocking by the retailer or failure to rotate stocks.

The wilful sale of unfit foodstuffs is now almost unknown but there remains a need for more education of the foodhandlers (and sometimes the public) in the basic essentials of food hygiene and the proper use of equipment. Deep freeze cabinets and refrigerated displays are still misused or over-loaded beyond their effective capacity. One remains very conscious of the need for regular routine visits to food premises and could but wish that the staff position would permit more of this work.

No statutory action was necessary during the year although strong cautions were issued in two cases for the sale of mouldy meat pies.

In the early part of the year one or two cases of paratyphoid were traced to one food shop in the area when the proprietress was found to be a carrier. Immediate arrangements were made for her to cease handling all foodstuffs and she was kept under surveillance until finally cleared some twelve months afterwards. Suitable compensation was paid for the additional labour engaged and the restrictions imposed. The staff were heavily involved in disinfection, swabbing utensils, collecting of faecal specimens, etc., but further spread was prevented.

### Licensed Premises

Only 123 licensed premises remain out of a total of 155 noted in the Department's survey in 1946.

The licensing trade has been considerably streamlined in recent years, partly as a result of the "mergers" of the various breweries, which has resulted in the unsatisfactory premises being abandoned and the licences surrendered. The remaining houses have now been brought up to a good standard with adequate sanitary accommodation and drainage and satisfactory glass-washing facilities. The Department has always enjoyed excellent co-operation from the breweries and the progress made since 1946 has been most gratifying.

During the year 88 visits were paid to such premises and the following improvements noted:—

New or improved sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
New drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Repairs or alterations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Improved living quarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Local authorities now have a measure of control over club premises, etc., under the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1961 and may object if necessary to the granting of a Certificate of Registration by the Justices.

All such premises are inspected at the time of application for registration and the opportunity taken to secure any necessary improvements. At the 31st December, 1963, 19 such premises were registered in the area and the following improvements secured:—

New or improved sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repairs and/or redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Handwashing facilities supplied or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Glass washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hot water supply laid on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

## MEAT INSPECTION

Three slaughterhouses remain licensed in the area—two are owned by retail butchers and used solely for their own trade and the third one kills for several butchers in the area and also exports a certain amount, mostly to London.

All three premises comply with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 including the provision of stunning pens and have been favourably commented upon by officers of the Ministry as being good examples of the smaller type premises.

The Meat Regulations, 1963 came into force on the 1st. October, 1963 and introduced very important changes in meat inspection procedure. A comprehensive Code of Inspection is laid down in Schedule 1 which is obligatory after which the carcasses are stamped if passed fit for consumption. Although the Department has for many years carried out a 100% meat inspection service, the new Code has made the task more difficult and onerous, although fortunately no serious overtime is involved. The Council adopted a scale of charges for the service as follows:—

Bovine Animal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/6d.
Calf or Pig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9d.
Sheep/lambs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d.

There would appear to be little justification for some of the requirements of the Inspection Code which although mandatory are time consuming and in some cases virtually impossible to implement. Some revision in the light of experience is indicated.

Table No. 10 shows a summary of the animals slaughtered and carcasses inspected for the year ending 31st December, 1963. The total kill shows a slight increase over the previous year.

It will also be noted that the percentage of carcasses found to be affected by disease or abnormal conditions has increased in the case of cattle and pigs but decreased in the case of sows and sheep. The incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs has risen slightly from 0.3% to 0.5%. Having regard to the small numbers concerned these variations are of no great significance.

Infestation of cattle with cysticercus bovis has decreased from 4.2% in 1962 to 2.9%. This is still above the national average and the decrease may be due to the fact that fewer cattle originated from certain Scottish areas during the year.



Specimens from 9 casualty animals were submitted for bacteriological examination and 3 found to have pathogenic organisms present (33%).

Close liason is maintained with the Divisional Veterinary Officer, the Ministry's Veterinary Investigation Centre and the Public Health Laboratories, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

TABLE NO. 10

SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st. 1963

	Cattle not Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs not Sows	Sows	Sheep Lambs
Animals killed and inspected	712	20	6	2,236	9	3,709
<b>All Diseases except T.B.</b> Whole carcasses and offal con- demned	—	1	—	1	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	81	4	—	149	—	20
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	11.4%	25%	—	6.7%	—	0.6%
<b>T.B. Only</b> Whole carcasses and offal con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	10	—	—
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	0.5%	—	—
<b>Number of organs or parts con- demned—All Diseases</b>						
Head	14	—	—	12	—	1
Heart	6	—	—	4	—	2
Lungs	1	—	—	7	—	2
Liver	59	3	1	138	—	17
Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diaph.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mesentery	1	—	—	4	—	3
Other	—	1	—	3	—	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned				21 (2.9%)		
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration				5		

TABLE NO. 11

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS  
for years 1955-63

YEAR	CATTLE				COWS				CALVES				PIGS				SOWS			
	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%
1955	751	2	36	5.05	38	1	1	5.2	10	1	—	10.0	2,758	—	134	4.7	51	—	1	1.96
1956	1,043	1	33	3.2	33	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3,037	1	67	2.3	31	—	2	6.4
1957	1,036	1	35	3.4	47	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	2,649	—	20	0.75	13	—	—	—
1958	1,139	3	51	4.7	36	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	3,483	—	48	1.35	32	—	—	—
1959	1,039	—	11	1.05	53	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	3,219	—	25	0.77	22	—	—	—
1960	933	—	3	0.32	46	1	—	2.17	47	—	—	—	2,395	—	21	0.88	41	—	—	—
1961	762	—	1	0.1	24	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	2,626	—	9	0.3	58	—	—	—
1962	668	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	2,038	—	7	0.3	32	—	—	—
1963	712	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2,236	—	10	0.5	9	—	—	—

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933 and 1958

Licences to slaughter renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
New Licences issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total on Register 31.12.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

Although 18 slaughtermen's licences are in force few of the persons concerned are actively slaughtering and none are being trained in the area.

All three slaughterhouses have excellent lairage facilities and comply fully with the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations. Since 100% meat inspection is carried out the Inspectors are able to exercise good supervision over slaughtering methods and no incident involving cruelty was revealed during the year.

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knackery yards in the district.



**APPENDIX**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1961**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.12.63**

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	160	169	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	53	14	—	—
Total	216	186	5	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	9	—	3	—

**OUTWORK**  
(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	23 —	Nil —	Nil —	Nil —	Nil —	Nil —













